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LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1 a. m.—Indications: For Michigan and Wisconsin: Cold, northerly, shifting to slightly warmer, southerly winds and fair weather. For Iowa, Minnesota and Eastern Dakota: Cold, fair weather and variable winds, becoming southerly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time.

Place of Observation.	Bar. Height.	Ther. Exposed.	Ther. Change in 24 hours	State of Weather.
Duluth	30.56	—13	†4	Lt.snow
St. Paul	30.58	—13	†8	Clear
La Crosse	30.57	—8	†4	Lt.snow
Huron	30.64	—22	*4	Clear
St. Vincent	30.68	—20	†7	Cloudy
Fort Assinaboine	30.62	—25	*9	Cloudy
Fort Custer	30.44	—22	*10	Fair
Helena	30.19	—24	*12	Lt.snow
Fort Garry	30.74	—25	*9	Fair
Minnedosa	30.71	—21	*6	Hazy
Medicine Hat	30.47	—24	*3	Cloudy
Qu'Appelle	30.62	—20	....	Clear

—Below *Lower †Higher.

THE LEGISLATIVE ROW.

When Gov. McGILL and his associates stood up in the opera house Sunday night and charged the Republican legislature with being a gang of boodlers, the GLOBE said it was going to raise a riot in the Republican camp. And, sure enough, it did. It was pretty cold weather out doors yesterday morning, but, for all that, the temperature was warm enough inside the legislative halls. When the members gathered to their seats in the early forenoon it was apparent they were hot, and the atmosphere grew to a white heat before the thing was over. Representative ROGERS arose and presented his resolution directing an investigation, and then proceeded to give the governor the most effective drubbing a poor fellow ever got. Having belabored the governor until he was in black and blue spots, Mr. ROGERS then directed his attention to the attorney general and wiped the earth with him for awhile. It was very cleverly done, Mr. ROGERS, and you did not hit a blow amiss. When the governor of a state so far forgets his station and becomes so unmindful of the dignity which attaches to his office, as to become a member of a lobby engaged in an attempt to influence legislation, he deserves a reprimand of the severest character. And it is all the more gratifying to find that some one prominent in his own political household has the manly independence to give it to him. Governors have been impeached and removed from office for less offenses than the one Gov. McGILL has been guilty of. Not satisfied with converting himself into a lobbyist, he descended still further from his high station by reviling a co-ordinate branch of the government and heaping calumny upon it, by charging the members of the legislative department with being corruptionists and bribe takers. It was tolerably strong language that Senator WARD used when he denominated the men who had preferred the charge of corruption against the legislature as "blackguards, defamers and liars," but it was severe provocation that the senator had for saying it. When an honest legislator is to have his reputation assailed by a gang of politicians for expressing his convictions and for exercising his individual judgment on a measure of public interest, it is time that a halt was called. It is therefore all the more gratifying to observe that the members of the Minnesota legislature have the spirit to resent the offensive conduct of the executive department toward them.

A SNAP GAME.

If it had been the desire of the advocates of high license to have had a fair expression from the chamber of commerce on that subject the proper thing would have been to have brought it up when there was a full attendance of the members and at a time when they were expecting it. Instead of that it was sprung at the tail end of a long morning session when more than one-half of the directors were absent and scarcely any of the members outside of the directory were present. Consequently, the resolution adopted yesterday is in no sense expressive of the sentiment of that body, nor is it entitled to respect as an authoritative expression of the business sentiment of this city. The GLOBE has no quarrel with those who advocate high license, but it does condemn the underhand practices that some of its advocates are resorting to in order to manufacture a fictitious public sentiment in its favor. If high license is carried on a fair, square deal, that is all right, but if it is to be whipped through by unmanly arts, then we propose to expose the crookedness of the methods.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

An eminent French physician has discovered that nervous affections can be transferred from one person to another by the simple process of a magnetic pump. It is also ascertained that by making several successive transfers from one person to another the disease weakens with each transfer until it finally disappears. In the light of this discovery the public will be enabled to value the importance of the frequent meetings in the rooms of the legislative railway committee between Representative DONNELLY and Railroad President HILL. These gentlemen are antipodes on railway matters. Each is the ablest representative of his particular side of the question to be found in the state. Both of them need a little toning down. Consequently the public interest is promoted and the railway issue conserved by having these gentlemen brought into frequent personal contact. Each time they shake hands Mr. HILL loses some of his radical monopoly faith by having it transmitted into Mr. DONNELLY'S system, while in turn he receives an anti-monopoly atom, which is transferred to his own system by a touch from the Sage of Nininger. With each successive shake of the hand there is an additional exchange from one to the other of molecular monopoly and anti-monopoly forces until finally they are equalized. It is well worth remembering that with each transfer there is a weakening process, and that when the two are at last brought upon a common plane there has been such a general toning down of their respective views and opinions that a most wholesome conservatism will be the result. The original virus will all have disappeared and the conditions will be perfectly harmless. How would it do for the legislature to utilize this new discovery in science by setting apart a day for bringing HILL and DONNELLY together and applying the magnetic pump? After a whole day's application of the contrivance it might be possible to get them to agree upon a budget of railroad legislation that would be so fair and so just to all interests that the railway laws would need no future tinkering.

VEXATIOUS DELAY.

A marked feature of the injustice done the people of Dakota through the senate's delay in confirming Gov. CHURCH is in the confusion and hindrance it brings to the legal business which as judge Gov. CHURCH must pass upon. Without any guarantee that, should he bring a case to trial, he will be able to conclude it, delay is inevitable. Thus the people of an entire judicial district who may be seeking the law's relief are compelled to submit to galling annoyance in order that the schemes of a few ambitious politicians may be furthered, for it is now pretty well understood that the delay has been brought about at their instance, that they may have time to endeavor to persuade Gov. PIERCE to make the appointments which rightfully belong to Gov. CHURCH. If there ever was a more pronounced and disgraceful scramble for office, a more humiliating effort to hang on to the flesh pots of Israel, the annals of Dakota at least do not record it. It is high time for the Republicans to stop talking about the army of Democratic office-seekers besieging Washington, when in one of their most vaunted strongholds there is such a marked exhibition of the very vice which they pretend to inveigh against. And all for a few paltry offices which in the aggregate are hardly worth the strife and contention now being made over each one of them. Gov. PIERCE does wisely in fleeing from the scene. He is but human, and the pressure that is being brought to bear on him is well nigh intolerable.

GOING TOO FAR.

While the New York newspapers have done excellent service in bringing the boodle aldermen to trial, and their efforts in this respect are deserving public recognition, still there is danger of their stepping beyond the bounds of propriety and of converting a public prosecution into a persecution. When they secured the arrest and indictment of the boodlers the newspaper work was done. It is therefore with regret that we observe a tendency on the part of some of them to prejudice the juries against the arraigned aldermen. When a man is placed on trial he should have a fair show. That is a principle of magna charta which has been incorporated in our American institutions. During the pendency of the trial of a cause in court the press should be silent respecting it. In fact, it is a duty the courts owe to the prisoners that they be protected from newspaper criticism. The theory of our judicial polity is that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty. These reflections are suggested by recent criticisms in the World and Herald concerning Alderman O'NEIL, who has been indicted. It is the duty of every good citizen to aid in bringing a criminal to trial, but when once placed on trial he should be tried by a jury and not by the newspapers.

WHEN a trio of Chinese gamblers is found to possess $17,000 in their clothing, as was found in the case of a raid on a Brooklyn gambling house, the white gamblers of the country might reasonably be expected to demand the enforcement of the law designed to prevent the importation of Chinese cheap labor.

IF IT is true that the Milwaukee police are in the habit of using torture for the purpose of extorting confessions, then it is evident that the Wisconsin penitentiary should be yawning for others besides those who are brought within its portals by the ill-directed energy of these same police.

SALISBURY thinks there is no reason why the dispute between the United States and Canada cannot be settled by arbitration. And so there isn't, if the arbitrating board will promise beforehand to decide in favor of the right—and the United States.

THEY are republishing BROWNING'S poems down in Chicago, but as a key doesn't accompany the effusions, the average Chicagoan will withhold his approval until the several score of BROWNING clubs, who are supposed to sit at the feet of the master, give the signal.

THE anarchists are opposed to the establishment of a military post in the suburbs of Chicago, but what their opinion in the matter has to do with it is not exactly clear, unless they fear the aim of regulars may be truer than that of the militia.

THERE are different forms of cowardice. One kind of moral cowardice is being afraid to say before election what one, having the lease of a fat office, is willing enough to say after election. Doesn't it strike you that way, Gov. McGILL?

THEY are passing regulations designed to bar lobbyists out of congress, but so long as corporations can elect a congressman for less than it would cost to buy him after elected, they wont regard rules of that kind with much alarm.

NOW THAT Senator VEST has declined to meet Congressman GLOVER in a personal conflict, it is thought that the last chance of the senator for re-election from the sport-loving state of Missouri is destroyed.

WITH Congressman LAWLER vigilantly on hand to twist the English lion's tail at every available opportunity, that belligerant animal is not going to get much rest during this session of congress.

THEY are getting very warlike over in Ohio, but as every man wants to be at least a colonel, the military ardor of the Buckeye people will not avail the government much in case of trouble.

THE Republican brethren are not bragging very much just at present about their gubernatorial selection, and the Republican members from Ramsey county are bragging least of all.

DULUTH would better begin to insure herself at once. It has been given out that in the event of a war, Canada and England intend to attack the lake cities first.

A CHICAGO lady has recovered $300,000 from a railway company. Sealed proposals only will be entertained, with the right reserved to reject any or all bids.

THE members of the legislature have one chance to even up with Gov. McGILL. They can order a re-count of the vote to see whether he is really governor or not.

IT'S cold, of course, but then such weather as this will be a pleasant source of reflection about next July, when the mercury mounts up to the other extreme.

REPRESENTATIVE ROGERS, of Ramsey, is a man who is making a reputation for daring to speak his mind, and now Gov. McGILL wishes he hadn't said it.

LET'S have that new navy at once, and in behalf of Duluth we call for one of its staunchest vessels to be stationed on Lake Superior.

IT REMAINED for Republican officials to impugn the faith of a Republican legislature.

THERE is to be another dinner of Republican millionaires at DELMONICO'S. As a matter of course, Mr. BLAINE will respond to the principal toast.

STRAY SUNBEAMS.

The toboggan craze has struck Georgia, and the absence of snow doesn't deter the "crackers" from enjoying the sport. At Macon the people have erected a toboggan slide and are having lots of fun. It is modeled after a St. Paul slide, except that the boards are planed and greased. The toboggan shoots down at such a rapid speed the rider doesn't have time to fall off. Consequently there are no accidents.

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JOHN L. BURLEIGH, the leading dramatic actor in "Clio," is an old newspaper man. He still retains an interest in a flourishing newspaper establishment in Michigan, but he finds the drama more congenial to his taste than journalism. Besides, it pays better.

***

"DO YOU know that the greatest danger the New York Democracy have to apprehend is a surplus of Democratic newspapers?" The remark was made by a prominent Empire state politician who visited St. Paul during the carnival. "It is a fact," he continued. "Look at New York city for instance. When the World was the only Democratic paper the party was harmonious. When the Sun gave up its independence and became a partisan Democratic sheet we rejoiced over it. But our rejoicing was turned into lamentation later on. Now there is the Star, a bright, breezy paper it is too, but its advent was only the signal for the building up of new factions. Now, with the World, the Sun, the Star, the Herald, sometimes the Times and occasionally the Tribune, all attempting to doctor the New York Democracy with different kinds of physic, it has made a very sick man of us. We would have been dead by this time if GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and old man JONES hadn't flopped back into the Republican party in the last state election."

***

"SPEAKING of New York politics," said this New York politician, "do you know that JOHN KELLY'S place as a leader cannot be filled. He was reviled and spit upon by the Mugwump leaders of the national Democratic party, and yet he was the most valuable force to his part in all New York politics. As a partisan leader he was of more service than TILDEN. DAVE HILL is the only man who approaches the late Tammany sachem in the qualities of a great leader, and yet he is a long ways from being a JOHN KELLY."

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GEN. ROSSER was in New York the other day, and when interviewed said his home was in Virginia but his heart was in Minnesota. It is another illustration of the truthfulness of the old scriptural adage of "where your treasures are there will your heart be."

***

Chicago is the only town in the country that discountenances tobogganing. The Chicago elite denounce toboggan amusement as vulgar. The real trouble is in the lack of hills and the surplus of big feet. They don't make toboggans big enough for a Chicago girl to ride.

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A ST. PAUL clergyman who doesn't believe in high license says that he would like to see the city of Omaha moved up and set down on Wabasha street in front of the capitol building, just to show the legislature what a failure high license is as a temperance movement. If the plan was practicable it would probably convince the legislature that it would be mighty tough on Wabasha street.

***

A PITTSBURG baggageman learned a valuable lesson the other day. The baggage smasher picked up a small trunk which had just been put aboard the train, and bracing himself, threw it the entire length of the car on top of a stack of similar receptacles. As it struck there was an explosion the top of the car was blown off and the baggageman went out with he relics of the trunk. If travelers would adopt the rule of carrying dynamite in their trunks there wouldn't be so much baggage smashed.

***

"I ATTRIBUTE it all to McGILL'S ignorance," was the apology a friend of his made for the governor's apparent rudeness toward Gov. LEE. Guess his friends will have to ring in the same apology now for the governor's apparent rudeness to a co-ordinate branch of the state government by calling the legislature a gang of boodlers.

The Oil Inspector.

To the Editor of the Globe.

There is an effort on the part of some of the members of the legislature to abolish the office of oil inspector. It will be readily understood that I have no more interest in this matter than any other citizen in the state, but allow me to express the hope that the bill may fail to pass. Before the creation of the office explosions and conflagrations were of frequent occurrence, but as soon as Mr. Hoffman, the first inspector, entered upon his duties, these accidents became very rare indeed. He was succeeded by Capt. H. A. Castle, who proved himself an efficient inspector, and for some years I have not heard of a lamp explosion. Ordinary regard for the safety of those who are compelled to use oil demands an oil inspector. As to his compensation, fees or salary, the legislature is abundantly able to decide, but let us not be deprived of our only safeguard against impure oil. The Standard Oil company is a reliable corporation and would not willingly impose an inferior article upon our people, but that the officers of the company are liable to mistakes as well as others is shown in the fact that over one hundred barrels were rejected during the administration of Capt. Castle. The country and the small towns where they have no gas is more deeply interested in this matter than the cities, and the members of the legislature representing this class of persons would do well to stop and consider before they vote to abolish the office of oil inspector. R. W. JOHNSON.

Advocate of the People's Interests.

Grand Forks Herald.

In this section of the spherical inn of mankind we take pride in the best of everything. We don't stop with the best wheat, the finest flour, the fattest catfish, the most savory beef, the biggest potatoes, the best institutions of learning, the most edifying churches, etc., we have the sprightliest press, and, in case of war, can turn out the grittiest soldiers and best marksmen. In the struggle then for supremacy among the dailies of the large cities east, our people quickly size up the ones having most merit in harmony with true Dakota deportment. Thus it is that the St. Paul GLOBE, under the managerial skill of Lewis Baker, has steadily come to the front, and now confessedly leads as a broad-gauge advocate of the people's interests. It is a pleasure to note not only the prosperity of the GLOBE but its popularity. Verily its editor is the King Baker of the land of No. 1 hard.

In the Front Rank.

Leavenworth Times.

The building soon to be occupied by the St. Paul GLOBE is a magnificent structure, ten stories in height, and is said to be the most complete newspaper office in the United States. Mr. Baker and the GLOBE are to be congratulated upon their unequaled success, for they fully deserve it, as that paper is in the front rank of the leading journals of this country.

Has No Superior.

National Hotel Reporter, Chicago.

We are in receipt of a very handsome picture of the new building erected for and soon to be occupied by the St. Paul GLOBE. The illustration shows a magnificent structure, the superior of which as a newspaper office does not exist in any American city.

Sureties Discharged.

On May 26, 1884, W. L. Anderson engaged in the carpet business, failed and made an assignment to Gen. R. W. Johnson for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities amounted to $41,409.85, including an indebtedness to W. P. Townsend, his father-in-law, of $20,802. The creditors contested this claim, but it was allowed by the district court. The case was appealed to the supreme court, and after months of delay a new trial was ordered, which also went to the higher court. Finally a decision was arrived at and the Townsend claim was allowed. In the meantime the assignee had converted the assets into cash, amounting to $9,998.11, which amount, less cost of proceedings, has been distributed to the creditors, and the assignee and his sureties, Robert A. Smith and Albert Scheffer, have been discharged from further liability in the case.

Killed Two Boys.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 31.—News reached here this morning of a tragedy in Jones county, a few miles out Saturday morning. Two boys aged 8 and 10 years, while in the woods gathering brushwood, were set upon by Sam Bivins, aged 17 years, and murdered with an axe. Charles Rivers, the father of the boys, headed a searching party and found the bodies hidden in a gully at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Bivins is in jail and has confessed. He says he had a fight with the boys.

A BAD BREAK.

Continued From First Page.

this legislature on the question of high license, and that his excellency, the governor, was going to preside, I thought it was all a huge joke. In all my life I never saw an instance of the governor of the state presiding over a meeting to influence the legislature of the state, and over a meeting, too, that insinuated that the members of this legislature would take bribes and boodle, and were to be compared to the boodle aldermen of New York. (Vide remarks of Blethen). Executive officers have been impeached before now for less than this. I am sorry that his excellency got down so low as to preside over such a political body, and on the Sabbath day, which ought to have been given up to holy devotion and rest. I regret that the governor, for he is my friend and a Republican, consented to preside over such a meeting, and take part with a

SET OF BLACKGUARDS,

as their speeches made at that meeting imply, if they are rightly quoted, and any man who dares to insinuate that I would accept a bribe or "boodle." I hurl it back at him. He is a scoundrel and a liar. [The speaker's eyes flashed anger, and his voice was hoarse with indignation as he uttered these words.] When the government was instituted it was divided into three distinct branches—the executive, legislative and judiciary. It is not the right nor the privilege of the executive of this state to interfere with or attempt to influence this legislature. I am sorry the governor so far forgot himself, that's all. Mr. President, I would not feel myself called upon to speak as I have done, but my honor and my reputation is at stake, both as a senator and as a citizen.

Senator Comstock, of Clay, took, another view of it, and a calmer one. He said:

I regret that this resolution has been introduced. We know that loose talk of this kind is frequently indulged in, and it is unworthy of consideration. It cannot be said that the governor was trying to do anything to influence the legislature. More feeling has been worked up over this, I think, than is necessary. [The speaker here alluded to the action of the house.] The right of the people to gather and discuss matters of legislation is unquestioned. I do not see that the governor, attorney general or any other gentleman in that meeting in any other light than that of a private citizen. His election as governor does not deprive him of the

RIGHTS OF SPEAKING

and doing as a private citizen. If he had expressed or intimated any charges in an executive communication the case would have been different. Whatever he has done he has done as a citizen of the state of Minnesota. In the other case I would go as far as any member in rebuking him. He may have been overzealous in his remarks. We all know that when we get up to talk the tongue does not always express the calm thoughts of the brain, or true feelings of the heart. We, too, are going a little too far and condemning him impliedly.

Senator Ward—When a man has been invested with the powers of an executive officer, and when he sets forth in an opening speech that an effort was to be made to influence this body to adopt high license, does not that imply that a co-ordinate branch of the government is seeking to unduly influence another?

Senator Comstock—I can see the point, but I fail to see how the executive has sought to unduly exert an influence over the legislature. Aren't we going too far? I have been in the legislature ten years, but there never came an attempt under my nose that savored of corruption. It is true lobbies have been organized and their influence has been right and legitimate. But aren't we unduly sensitive? It may not have been discreet or wise on the part of the speakers to have made those insinuations, but is it of sufficient note for a committee to be appointed to investigate it? My constituents at home have a perfect right to gather in public meetings and criticise my actions. Besides, what will the public say of any report the committee might make? They will say it is whitewashing. I do not say that I will vote against the resolution, but I would rather have it passed over in dignified silence.

Senator Brown—The people at that meeting did no more than people who sign petitions. It was simply to show what was the will of the public.

Senator Daniels—Mr. Chairman: Since my name has been mentioned with considerable freedom, I desire to say that I said nothing that would impugn this body or any member of the legislature, nor do I intend to impugn any member, for I do not believe that money enough could be brought here to corrupt any member of this body. I don't think anything was said in that meeting that cast any insinuation at this legislature, unless it was what was said by a minister of the gospel, who said that he believed that $10,000 had been raised to influence the members of this body.

Senator Durant—No individual was named in that resolution. I, too, have been a member of the legislature for ten years also, and never do I remember during those ten years such a public meeting to have been called nor heard such imputations cast. We must stand upon our character as public men, and it is the duty of this senate to purge itself if those insinuations are true and to vindicate itself if they are false.

Senator Comstock—In order that we may act calmly—not to delay the resolution at all, but simply that it may have calm and careful consideration, I give notice of debate.

Accordingly the resolution of Mr. Durant lies over until to-day.

THEY KICK HARD.

Some Republicans Who do Not Regard High License as a Party Issue.

To discuss high license as a party issue was what the Republican caucus in the house chamber was called for last evening. Representative Prosser called it to order, and Representative Lee presided. Representative Rogers asked if it was to be an open meeting. "Open and above board," answered Representative Potter. Senator Hoard was made secretary. The gentlemen present at the caucus were:

Senators: Brown, Buckman, Clark, Clough, Compton, Comstock, Crandall, Daniels, Day, Dodge, Eaton, Edwards, Halvorsen, Hoard Johnson, M.; Sampson, Swenson and Wood. Senators Finseth, T. Johnson, Wallmark and Ward came in later—22.

Representatives; Anderson, J. A.; Baker, Barker, Brown, Colby, Comstock, Dunne, Ellingson, Estes, Evenson, Flathers, Flynn, Halvorsen, Hanson, Hurd, Johnson, Johnsrud, Jones, J. N.; Keyes, Knox, Kreis, Latham, Lee, Low, Lum, Mattson, Nobles, Potter, Pratt, Prosser, Reese, Rogers, Sevatson, Shave, Shoemaker, Snider, Swartwoudt, Tompkins, Warren, Wilson, Williams and Merriam. Mr. Wollan came in subsequently.—43.

After the question as to whether it should be an open or a secret caucus, also if only Republicans were to be admitted, or members of both parties who would support high license, had been settled in favor of excusing all except Republicans and reporters, the business of the meeting commenced in earnest. Representative Lum, of Crow Wing, offered a resolution that the roll be called on a proposition for the minimum license of $500 for cities having 10,000 inhabitants and over, and $300 for cities of less population. Senator Crandall amended to have the roll called upon a $1,000 license. Representative Prosser offered a substitute asking that the roll be called upon the Prosser-Daniels bill. Then the talk commenced:

Senator Daniels—I suppose it is understood that the vote upon this is not to be binding. What we want to do is to see if we can harmonize this thing and produce a bill which will be a credit to the Republican party and the state.

Mr. Rogers—The main argument of gentlemen who favor stringent liquor laws is that they oppose prohibition. They say prohibition does not prohibit. There is a great deal of doubt in my mind whether this question was made so exclusively a party measure last fall. I attended several political meetings and it was not mentioned. So it can't be so binding. Now as to the point: if prohibition does not prohibit let us consider the matter fairly, that point being conceded, and ask why do you propose to make the license so high that it will virtually prohibit. At the last election no issue was made in St. Paul on the question of high license. Dr. Ames carried the city by between 5,000 and 6,000 majority, and the Democratic candidate for congress by nearly 6,000, yet we elected five representatives who have come and helped swell the vote for C. K. Davis, that

COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ELECTED

if the issue had been upon high license. No; instead of being buried beneath 5,000 majority it would have been 10,000. What might be a violation of your duty might not be of ours. Take the German population of our city, a large part of which I represent—they do not regard the drinking of malt liquors as against the law; they go with their families and drink beer, and these men are Republicans and we want to keep them with us. Now as to the bill. What constitutes high license? I did not hear the sum of $1,000 mentioned in the canvass—in the last legislature $500 was thought to be enough. This Prosser bill—where did it come from? Why, a legal gentleman in this city—I don't know whether he was paid for it—but he drew up a bill and it was introduced, and forsooth! we must vote for it or be recreant to our duty as Republicans. I repel the insinuation. I believe it will be poor policy, poor party policy, to put a license upon these people who do not want it, when I am satisfied it cannot be inforced. It would be a dead letter with a Democratic mayor and a Democratic council in our city. If I was a Prohibitionist I would come out squarely and say so. I do not believe in gentlemen who say they are not Prohibitionists and yet propose something which is practically prohibition. Give us something fair, that the people can stand.

Senator Crandall—Different localities represent different ideas. That's the reason I made my motion. I simply wanted to have an expression of the sentiment of this meeting as to what kind of a license they would favor.

Representative Mattson—Certain gentlemen up at the Grand opera house have seen fit to cast a slur upon the members of this house. It is always so on the part of fanatics, political, religious, and all other kinds. Such are devoid of charity, and there is a great deal of that spirit shown. They assert that the Republican candidates ran upon a high license platform. I deny this. It might have been so with some of the candidates upon the state ticket, but it was not so with the congressional tickets, and some of the local tickets. Up in our locality the revision of the railroad, grain and warehouse and tax laws was the issue. There was a quiet understanding that we should go slow upon everything else. The plank in the state platform cut a mighty small figure, and indeed it was so very peculiar that some of the candidates on the state ticket came very

NEARLY BEING LEFT.

I'm opposed to the Prosser bill—opposed to the $1,000. By what authority were these figures, $1,000 for cities of 10,000 population, $500 for cities of less, made? I undertake to say that if this question had been made a leading issue, with those figures emblazoned upon our little flags, there wouldn't have been a Republican elected on our state ticket. This bill will practically wipe out the sale of beer, and encourage the illicit sale of ardent spirits in which there is more profit.

Representative Potter—I represent the delegation of the First district. Our issue was made fairly upon the question of high license. I am here, live or die, sink or swim, to stand fairly by high license. I deny that prohibition increases the sale of liquor. Why is it that the liquor interests fight every step that tends toward prohibition. You can't reconcile these two things. Prohibition does prohibit.

Senator Comstock—I think we could make the resolution broad enough to embody the Prosser bill, so as to cover it as it was reported upon by the committee. I would therefore move that we vote straight upon the Prosser bill.

Senator Ward—I would like to ask this one question: What would be the status of a Republican if he should refuse to vote for this? I udcerstand that this is to be the sine qua non, the password to Republican favors. I've been a Republican since 1853. When the principles of the Republican party in the convention which nominated John C. Fremont, in 1856, were enumerated there was no reference to prohibition, nor when Abraham Lincoln was nominated, nor in the conventions which nominated and renominated Grant, nor when Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated, nor when James A. Garfield was nominated, nor in 1884, when we nominated James G. Blaine—there was

NO REFERENCE TO PROHIBITION

or high license by the national party. Certain men have now defined it to a mathematical certainty, and if we don't vote for it we are to be read out of the Republican party. It was inserted in the state platform last year, and where did the Republican party go? Three Democratic congressmen elected, and a Republican majority cut down from 40,000 to 2,200. Therefore, I should like to know what would be my status in the Republican party if I should vote against it?

Senator Brown—I apprehend that if we should fail to vote for it now, two years from last fall the Republican party will be overwhelmed. The gentleman from Ramsey county repels the insinuation. You dodged a straight issue and the opposition took advantage of it. They did well. If you want to draw over to the party the temperance vote you must pass this high license bill. Some towns in the country have this high license already. Waseca, I believe, has a license of $500.

Mr. Potter—The town of Eyota has a license of $600.

Senator Brown—Thank you, Mr. Donnelly.

Mr. Potter—Don't call me Mr. Donnelly. Let Donnelly come here and speak for himself. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Flathers—If the party goes back on high license it ought to fail.

Mr. Rogers—I want to ask, if this high license bill is carried, what vote do you expect to get? The only answer is the prohibition vote, but they did not vote with us in the last election. Do you suppose if you put it up to $1,000 that you will get one of their votes? I question the party policy of this measure.

Senator Clough—What is high license? I never heard of high license nor of $1,000 until I came to the senate. I'm in favor of $500.

Senator Clark—These men differ and differ honestly. The Republicans here desire to know what is high license—what it is to shut up the 1,200 saloons in Minneapolis and St. Paul. I would call them Democratic school houses, the low grogeries from which these low graduates come. There are so many of these graduates of these Democratic school houses that it will require the strong arm of a mighty monarchy to keep them down.

Mr. Potter—Representing my honored friend, Ignatius Donnelly, I would like to know how far we are bound by this vote?

Senator Daniels—We want to get what we can of the Prohibition vote.

Mr. Lum—The legislature does not come here to legislate for the cities. Raise it up to $300 for the country—that is six times $50.

J. N. Jones—The question of high license came up in our village council. We made it $200 minimum and $500 maximum. [He explained some of the tricks of campaigning, by which it was understood that temperance was not to be referred to in a certain section.] In one township in my county there are only three Democratic votes. Well, it was represented there that if Jones was elected he would vote for high license and shut up all the saloons along the railroad. The result was that out of that township there were only eight votes cast for Jones. I find that what is low license in a city is very high in the country.

Senator Swenson—It would be in bad faith for us to fail to fulfill our promise. As far as the Scandinavian element is concerned, and they have a good many temperance societies throughout the state, they say if the Republican party does not pass this law that they will all go over to the third party, the Prohibitionists.

Representative Keyes, of Faribault, argued in favor of a straight license bill, the amount specified to be both the minimum and maximum limit. Then a vote was taken as follows:

SENATE.

For the Bill—Brown, Clark, Compton, Comstock, Crandall, Daniels, Day, Dodge, Edwards, Finseth, Halvorson, Hoard, Johnson M., Johnson T., Sampson, Swenson, Wallmark, Wood—18.

Against—Buckman, Clough, Eaton—3

HOUSE.

For the Bill—Anderson, J. A., Baker, Barker, Brown, Colby, Ellingson, Estes, Evenson, Flathers, Halvorson, Hanson, Hattlestad, Hurd, Iverson, Johnson, Johnsrud, Keyes, Knox, Kreis, Latham, Lee, Nobles, Plowman, Potter, Pratt, Prosser, Reese, Shoemaker, Swartwandt, Tompkins, Williams, Wollan—33.

Against—Comstock, Dunne, Elmquist, Flynn, Jones, J. N., Lum, Mattson, Naeseth, Wilson—9.

On a vote upon a straight $500 high license, only those who voted in the negative on the Prosser bill being called, Senators Buckman and Clough, and Representatives Comstock, Duane and Naeseth added their names to the list, but Representative Potter said he would never favor the $500 proposition. Senator Buckman said he would give his vote if it was necessary to carry the high license measure through. This gives 20 votes in the senate and 36 in the house. If Ives, Thacker, Goodrich and Pope (Dem.) all vote for it in the senate, a straight $500 license measure can be carried through the upper house. The high license bill of Senator Daniels will come up in the senate this afternoon as the special order of business.

DR. SMITH IS LOADED.

The Reverend Man Says He Can Back Up All He Has Said as to Bribery of Legislators.

Rev. Samuel G. Smith was called upon at his residence last night, and asked by a GLOBE reporter if he was prepared to produce proofs in support of his statements made at the Grand opera house Sunday night, and particularly in regard to the charges brought against certain members of the legislature. In reply Mr. Smith said:

I have been in public life too long to make statements at a public meeting without knowing the ground I stand upon. I am ready to produce facts if called upon to do so by the legislative investigating committee, but I do not care to give them to the press until after I have appeared before that committee, if I am to be called upon to do so. These facts I have in my possession in regard to the liquor interests. I have from members of the legislature themselves. I hope that the scope of the inquiries of that committee will be extended to include the whole relation of the liquor interests to the election of the members of the present legislature. You can't make that too strong, for in the event that it is so done, some startling developments may be looked for. I understand that Mr. Rogers made a personal defense of himself in the legislature to-day, and in view of that fact I should think that he would feel great delicacy in acting as a chairman of the committee of investigation. I think the bill will pass the legislature, and I am glad this committee of investigation has been appointed, as I think it will result in much good before the labors of the committee are concluded."

THE SENATE.

Prohibition and the Sunday Closing Bills Introduced.

The most important bills introduced in the senate yesterday were Goodrich's prohibitory constitutional amendment and Durant's Sunday closing of barber shops bill. Bills do not come in all in their regular order of business. Generally a few of a local nature or of minor importance are introduced at first, and after several committees have reported, or second reading of senate bills is through with, some senator starts the introduction of bills again "by unanimous consent," which of course is only tacitly implied. It gets to be a bore when a dozen or so bills are thus introduced. Following is yesterday's list:

By Mr. Keller—Homeopathic treatment for inmates of the third asylum for the insane at Fergus Falls. Insane asylums.

By Mr. Durant—Amend section 225, chapter 1, title 10, penal code, so as to provide for the closing of barber shops on Sunday. Judiciary.

By Mr. Goodrich—Adding section 18 to article 1 of the state constitution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor. Temperance.

By Mr. Goodrich—Four years to be the length of official terms of county auditors and treasurers, terms of present auditors to expire on the first Monday in January, 1891, and present treasurers on the first Monday in 1889. Judiciary.

By Mr. Compton—To exempt steam engineers and assistant engineers from jury duty. Judiciary.

By Mr. Nachbar—Detach certain territory from Independent School District No. 73, Scott and Le Sueur counties, and attach the same to Common School Districts Nos. 45 and 62, in Scott county. Education.

By M. Johnson—Appropriate $750 for a bridge in Kandiyohi county. Roads and bridges.

By Mr. Eaton—To define and establish the channel of Clearwater river, between Stearns and Wright counties. Stearns and Wright county delegations.

By Mr. Smith—Appropriate $2,000 for relief of Adolph Wolff for injuries sustained by the falling of a stone in the erection of the capitol building. Claims.

The following local bills were passed under suspension of rules:

From the House—Douglas county special tax levy for court house fund.

From the House—St. Paul and Ramsey county $400,000 court house bonds.

By Mr. Pope—Regulating catching of fish in Lake Madison, Blue Earth county.

By Mr. Gibson—Relating to funds of Lansing, Mower county.

Recommendation of Committee on Agriculture—Catching of fish in Le Sueur county, amended to make the month May instead of June.

By Mr. Ward—Raise the waters of Buffalo lake in Waseca county.

By Mr. Hayden—Winona city $40,000 bonds to retire water bonds issued in 1877.

Committee reports were then adopted, as follows:

Judiciary Committee—Passage of Chapman's bill to prevent language calculated to provoke an assault, as amended; Edwards', relating to bequeathal of personal estate; Hoard's, township school district system; Clough's, extending jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Hennepin county, and Clough's, relating to corporations. The same committee recommended a substitute for Durant's bill defining incorporated villages, and indefinite postponement of Durant's bill to define the liabilities of employers to employes. The latter bill was held over to committee of the whole on Senator Durant's motion, and the substitute for the village incorporations bill was adopted. The object of this substitute is to have the applications for incorporation made to the county commissioners, instead of the district courts.

Insurance—Passage of Hixson's bill relating to town insurance companies, and Halvorsen's valued policy bill.

House bills relating to the Lac qui Parle court house, Northfield extension of limits, and prohibiting the sale of liquor at Brede mission and farm school in Delafield, Jackson county.

Twenty bills on general orders were taken up in committee of the whole, Senator Daniels occupying the chair. The bills recommended to pass were:

Keller's, private banks under corporate names; Day's, six years to be the minimum age of pupils admitted to school; Goodrich's, admission of certain persons as pharmacists; Goodrich's, relating to filing of affidavits; Halvorsen's, abolishing board of immigration; Swenson's, relating to teacher's certificate; Gibson's, relating to bonds; Comstock's, relating to sale of property forfeited to the state; Oswald's, additional judge for the Fourth judicial district; Farley's, house bill relating to Scott county poor; Knox's,